THREE FUNDAMENTAL FACTORS IN IMPROVEMENT OF FARM BUSINESS

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

"Help the farmer to help himself," was the keynote of an address by Dr. H. C. Taylor, chief of the newly created bureau of agricultural economics, at a recent meeting of New England extension workers at Amherst, Mass. Three fundamental factors in improving the farm business were outlined: Adjustment of production to marketing conditions, co-operation, and utilizing the services of government agencies.

"I believe that when farmers have a well-balanced view of the relative importance of these three lines of action, they will look more to individual effort in solving the marketing problem," Doctor Taylor said.

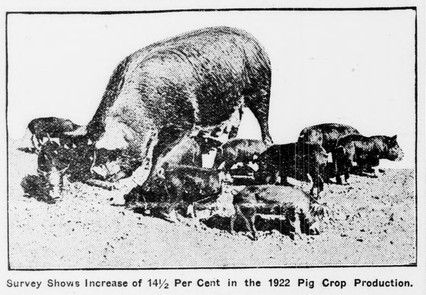
"In adjusting production to marketing conditions, knowledge of the statistics of production and marketing and their interpretation in the light of past experience are primarily essential. It is the job of public agencies to collect these data, but it remains for the farmer himself to act upon them."

Discusses Hog Situation.

The present situation regarding prospective supplies of hogs was given by Doctor Taylor as a case in point. Last November and December prices of hogs were low. No adequate statistics were available with regard to the supply of hogs coming to market, and the packers overestimated the supply yet to come from the country. As a result prices were lower than was justified by the conditions of supply and demand and at the end of the winter run the storage houses had low stocks of pork.

The Department of Agriculture made a survey of pig production, so as to have a fair estimate of the supply of hogs available for market this fall. The figures show an increase of 14½ per cent in the 1922 spring pig crop over that for 1921, and an increase of 40 per cent in the number of brood sows being kept for fall litters. This information has been widely disseminated among producers of hogs through the press and orally by extension workers, thereby enabling producers to decide whether they should sell at once some of the sows they had intended to keep for fall litters.

"In the light of these figures it is probable that American farmers would be better off and the American consumers suffer no injustice if a third of the brood sows kept for fall litters were marketed at this time," Doctor Taylor said. "All we can do, however, is to provide the information and leave the farmer to draw his own conclusion."



Survey Shows Increase of 14½ Per Cent in the 1922 Pig Crop Production.

Another illustration cited is the agitation in the spring wheat regions for changes in the federal grain grades. Doctor Taylor said:

"A careful study of the whole situation suggests that this problem would still remain in its present form if the grades were changed and that the solution lies not in legislation but in education and more intelligent action on the part of the farmers themselves.

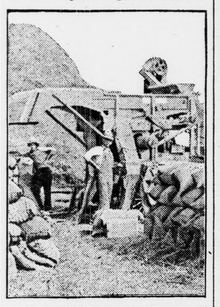
"Know Your Wheat" Campaign.

"As a result, an educational campaign will be organized in the spring wheat states with a view to securing more adequate information regarding the market values of the different grades of wheat and the different qualities within the different grades. This information will be made available to farmers and local buyers and all others interested in more detailed information regarding the milling value of wheat.

"Farmers must know the quality of wheat they possess, and a 'Know Your Wheat' campaign has been organized by providing training schools where competent teachers will train county agents to grade grain; grain-testing laboratories in the office of the county agent where farmers may bring samples of their grain to be tested, and where they themselves may learn how to test their own wheat, and training schools for county grain buyers so that they may introduce more accurate methods in grading grain delivered to them."

In discussing co-operative marketing, Doctor Taylor said that "successful co-operation must be based upon efficient service to the 'other fellow' at a fair price, even though its prime objective be the welfare of the co-operators.

"Agriculture includes too large a proportion of the total population to prosper without the prosperity of the nation as a whole. I am thoroughly convinced that just to the extent that the motive of fixing prices as an objective in the organization of co-operative marketing is kept in the foreground and the hope of a monopoly price for farm products is the dominant motive on the part of farmers in entering co-operative organizations, the movement is doomed to fail. Agricultural co-operation promoted and organized in the spirit of extortion, in a spirit of price fixing on a monopoly basis, or, in any way in the spirit of 'doing the other fellow' cannot succeed."

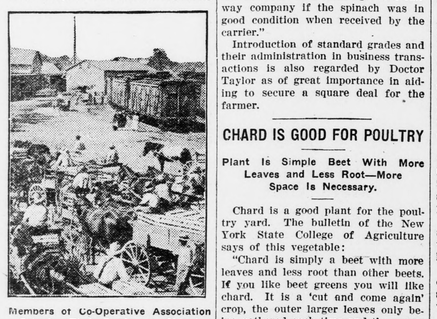


This Farmer Knows the Quality of His Wheat.

Doctor Taylor also believes that the salient factor in solving the problem of fair charges for middleman services in central markets is the study of the whole question from the standpoint of their effect upon both producer and consumer. He stated that the federal government working in close co-operation with the state governments which are themselves co-operative institutions is the logical agency to do this. The fruit and vegetable inspection service was given as an illustration of this point.

"A carload of spinach is shipped from Austin, Tex. Upon arrival in New York city there may be more spinach on the market than is needed. In olden days the dealer who had contracted for the spinach might report that the car arrived in bad condition and refuse to accept it. The farmer at Austin could not afford to go to New York to look into the matter and without some system of government inspection he was at a disadvantage. Under the present system of inspection he can call for government inspection upon the car, and if the spinach is in good condition he is in position to enforce the original contract. If it is in bad condition he has the basis of a claim upon the railway company if the spinach was in good condition when received by the carrier."

Introduction of standard grades and their administration in business transactions is also regarded by Doctor Taylor as of great importance in aiding to secure a square deal for the farmer.



Members of Co-Operative Association Bringing Their Produce to Shipping Point—The Association Is Succeeding Because It Is Organized on Sound Business Lines.

CHARD IS GOOD FOR POULTRY

Plant Is Simple Beet With More Leaves and Less Root—More Space Is Necessary.

Chard is a good plant for the poultry yard. The bulletin of the New York State College of Agriculture says of this vegetable:

"Chard is simply a beet with more leaves and less root than other beets. If you like beet greens you will like chard. It is a 'cut and come again' crop, the outer larger leaves only being gathered each time and the young inner leaves left to develop. The culture is the same as that of other beets, but more space, eight inches at least, should be allowed between plants."

Fowls for Family Table.

Wherever they can be kept it is practical, and with proper management it will be profitable to produce each year a few ducks and geese for the family table. Those who don't like the strong, oily taste of these water fowl have never eaten a young well-raised duckling or goose properly cooked.

Good Care of Horse.

Good care of the horse when the summer work starts pays dividends later. Clean off old hair, especially under the collars and prevent troublesome sores.

Water Hastens Germination.

Water applied to the drill in which peas, beans and other similar seed is sown will hasten germination.

Needful Quartet.

Remember the needful quartet on the four leaves of clover culture—manure, lime, phosphorus and inoculation.

Natural Earth Silo.

The natural earth silo will yield just as good results for beet top silage as the perpendicular structure, but greater care in packing is necessary.

Chickens Need Fresh Water.

Chickens need plenty of fresh, clean water these warm days.

Factors in Making Silage.

The fundamental factors involved in making good corn silage also apply in making beet top silage. Pack the mass thoroughly to exclude the free air and then seal tight. Good silage requires thorough packing.

Silo Is Being Overlooked.

The silo is most numerous in the leading dairy states, but many states and communities are backward in taking advantage of this economic means of feeding cattle.

Daddy's Evening Fairy Tale

MARY GRAHAM BONNER

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DREAM KING

"The Dream King was sitting on his favorite cloud," said Daddy, "when along came Witty Witch.

"'I have something to ask of you, Dream King,' said Witty Witch. 'I want to know if you will do a favor for me?'

"'It is an honor to do a favor for you,' said the Dream King, and bowed so low that he almost fell off his cloud.

"'What is it that I can do for you? Pray tell me, pray tell me.'

"'I will tell you at once,' said Witty Witch, 'for I do not want to delay you in your work, and doubtless you are very busy.'

"'Not this evening, not this evening,' said the Dream King. 'I just did up a few packages called "Pleasant Dreams" and a few others called "Sweet Dreams," and the Dream Delivery Boys took them around for me.

"'Then there were a few wrapped up, of course, by the regular Dream workers and the Fairy Wondrous Secrets and a number of the other Fairies did some.

"'You see my friend, Sir Dreamless Sleep, wants to have adventures tonight.

"'He waves his wand over the sleepers so that they do not have any dreams at all, and then he has a few adventures and afterward comes back for a chat with me.'

"'I am glad I am not bothering you on a busy night, then,' said Witty Witch.

"'Well, I know a most extraordinary little girl. She lives five doors down the road in a small pink house. She is unhappy.

"'I am always sorry for people who are unhappy, especially children and animals!

"'But I'm not so very sorry for her.'

"'Why, Witty Witch, you surprise me,' said the Dream King.

"'I will explain to you what I mean,' said Witty Witch.

"'You see, she is unhappy for such curious reasons. She is angry and unhappy because she says she is so usual. She would like to be very different or very unusual.

"I Have Something to Ask."

"'She does not even like her good health. She wishes she could be delicate and have to drink beef juice each day and be guarded over and look pale and all such things.

"'Very strange, very strange, but that is the way she is. I was wondering if you couldn't send her a few dreams and show her that it isn't interesting or fun to look pale and be sick and have to be watched over carefully and only allowed to do just such things.

"'She doesn't know how lucky she is. It is very extraordinary, as I have told you.'

"'I will do as you ask,' said the Dream King.

"So he got up from his favorite cloud and taking with him some of his magic dream dust went off in the direction which Witty Witch had pointed out to him.

"He went down from his cloud in his Dream Chariot and it only took him a few minutes to reach the small pink house.

"He went in by the window of the room where the little girl was and then he sprinkled his dream dust about, mixing in all kinds of special preparations.

"The little girl was now dreaming she was at the dentist's. There she found that very unusual things had happened to her teeth which would take a great deal of money and skill and time to save.

"Then she thought she had gone to the doctor to get a tonic, because she had had a little indigestion of late. The doctor shook his head and said she was so ill he didn't think she could play at all, not for months and months.

"He said she must simply sit in the sunshine and as for a soda water, well, she would be lucky if she could have one in five years!

"The doctor told her how she must do this and that and of all the things she could, never, never do until she was all, all well.

"'Oh dear,' she half-sobbed, 'why did I wish I were unusual and interesting and delicate? It's awful to be sick. There are all sorts of rules, terrible rules, and I just couldn't bear them. Oh, how thankful I should have been to be well and healthy and able to do things.'

"Oh, what joy it was when she woke up and found it had all been a dream and Witty Witch was thankful to the Dream King for the fine work he had accomplished."

No Chance.

"I think he must be a hopeless failure."

"Hopeless? Has he tried many things?"

"Everything. Even to writing moving picture scenarios."

"And failed at that?"

"Absolutely."

"It does seem that there is nothing left for him."

The Boy We Like.

The boy who would "rather be right than be President."—Boys Life.

Health.

The death rate is much higher among the wealthy than the poor, says an officer of a leading insurance company.

He blames overweight, improper digestion, rich food and excessive smoking.

Nature tends to balance things up. Too much luxury and soft living, the shadows of wealth, destroy health. Luxury, desired by all, is like ripe fruit—close to decay.

As in all things, strive for a happy medium.

To Concentrate on the Sleeves

We hear all sorts of rumors about the sleeves that are to come—whether they shall be tight or loose, flowing or plain—but always it is the sleeve, it seems, around which the clothes interest centers, observes a fashion writer in the New York Times. Collars, skirts, bodices and waistbands keep their own importance in the scheme of things, but sleeves remain, still, the center of attraction.

There is no known fabric, no known method of trimming, no clever adornment for feminine attractiveness that has not been applied to the scheme of sleeve construction and with the utmost success as a result. Each woman who prides herself upon her dressing as a mark of distinction for her personality pays much attention to the manner of the shaping of her sleeves. There is where the art of the modern gown is concentrated. By the swing and sweep of the sleeve is the style of the frock established. The sleeve, by all odds, carries off the bulk of attention. And so it shall be during the coming season—so the designers have decreed, if their advance models are to be taken as any criterion.

Afternoon Frock of Silver Lace and an Underlying Area of Gray Georgette Tucked in Group for Trimming.

By their sleeves ye shall know them. That is the new style slogan. The rest of the gown may be so simple that it is absolutely devoid of interest. It may cleave to the common level in every other particular, but as for its sleeves, there it excels. Sleeves are the importance of any gown. They are the points by which you tell at once whether or it is in the class of the ultra smart or not. They may be plain, indeed, but they somehow manage to place themselves as the center around which all interest revolves. That is their distinction in the modern plan of dress.

To Be in Height of Fashion.

So, see to your sleeves if you would be "in the swim" of fashion. Do not allow them to sink to the level of mediocrity. They are your banners of fashion. And no matter whether their folds sweep into the soup, they still must carry that gracefulness which is so essential a part of the frocks that are new. The sleeve has only just begun to evolve. It promises, during the coming season to establish a real style interest never before achieved in exactly the ratio that this sleeve era shall attain. So, what could be more of fashion interest than to study the sleeve as it exists today, with an eye to its evolution in the future?

In one model there is used a combination of white against black kasha cloth. Then to join the two together there are rows of handwork in embroidery done with black threads. But it is in the sleeves that the real design converges. They are simple enough to be sure, but they carry with them that certain style which marks them as an insistent part of the modern era.

The blouse of this particular dress is cut in the kimono fashion that is so dear to the heart of the French. But the sleeves slope away in a very informal manner and then they are tied together with a band of the white kasha cloth made to form a sort of a tassel. They are inconspicuous enough, but they have that certain air of being the points of interest that dignify the gown as a portion of the season's mode. Again at the neckline the band is used to tie the collar together, and these three ties serve to form a pattern that draws the whole design of the garment into one.

The hat is white, as one might expect, and it is faced with a layer of black, while the roll that forms the trimming about the crown is made of white velvet twisted until it forms a sort of rope.

Capelike Sleeves.

The sleeves of this gown are full enough to run into a sort of drooping effect at the back which, when the arms are loosely hung at the side, form a capelike look across the back in spite of the fact that they are veritable sleeves when the arms are posed at other angles.

This is one of the happy parts of the modern sleeve. Besides being a sleeve, it is usually something else. They, together, form a cape, a scarf, a collar or what not? They are, only to begin with, sleeves, but they usually have some other function to perform in the design of the gown considered as a whole. There are sleeves which reach into side draperies for the skirt. And this they do most effectively.

For instance, there is a dress of brocaded silk in gray. It is straight enough and plain enough by itself. But then there are the sleeves. They are folded and draped and flung over the arms and when the chiffon has finished making sleeves to be worshiped for their very beauty then it takes itself into the skirt where it is draped and folded to such an extent that it makes the real interest of that skirt. Of course the drapery congregates at the sides and at the hem it falls in points over the hemline. But the sleeves are the things which start the idea and from them the folds of the skirt take their way in unalloyed enjoyment. To finish the gown there is a wide band of silver lace to make the girdle and then there is a chou of violet flowers made of chiffon posed at one side to finish off the girdle. On the whole it is a notable gown, in perfect harmony with the style of the present mode, but after all, its sleeves are the central points of interest. From them the draperies that make the gown distinctive emerge, and in them are the lines that establish the continuity of the shaping of the gown itself.

For Afternoon Dresses.

For afternoon dresses the sleeves are of just as much importance as they are for any other sort of frock. In fact they are more so, if the truth were faced. Afternoon frocks must, of necessity, be graceful and, just now, without flowing sleeves there is no chance of achieving a graceful frock without that side addition that makes a sort of sleeve drapery.

There is another frock. It is composed of gray georgette, combined with wide applications of silver lace. And it is a gown that is notable so far as its sleeves are concerned. The sleeves and the upper section of the bodice make a pattern with the groups of tucks that are so arranged that they string along the sleeves and then across the neck. Other than that there are only layers of the silver lace which stretch over the foundation of the same chiffon. But who can say that the sleeves are not the interest of the design of the gown? The lace is the trimming. Oh, yes, to be sure. But the foundation frock is accentuated by the rows of tucks that stretch across the front and the back of the bodice and then down the sleeves and across their edges to make a design of simplicity by which the whole tone of the frock is established.

One of Lanvin's Latest Street Costumes. It Is a Combination of White Kasha Cloth With Draped Sleeves.

On some of the newer summer dresses there are seen sleeves that are long and tightly fitted. They are mostly of lace or of some transparent material, and more often than not they have some trailing scarflike affair drooping from them. But there have been seen these sleeves, and on the very most advanced models, that are tightly fitted even to the wrists and then are allowed to flare over the hands in a most picturesque manner.

THE DEFT ART OF DRAPING VEIL

Countless Ways Used by Women In Arranging the Affair to Obtain Individuality.

There are countless ways of draping long veils. It never would be possible to put one's personality as much into the wearing of a hat or a dress as into the wearing of a veil—and every woman has a deft little way of her own in its arrangement wherein the greatest originality prevails.

In addition to veils of chiffon there are those of chantilly lace or of net in a fancy mesh quite elaborately embroidered. Sometimes a masque effect is achieved in the latter by means of an all-over embroidered design, leaving the masque portion without the embroidery.

Interesting meshes of rather large open design with extremely fine threads holding the design in place are woven with dots in the style known as bouclette—that is, curl or loop. This makes a very light dot, which is at the same time durable and effective. As it is a part of the veil and not lying flat against the surface it is more becoming.

Harem Veils.

Straight over to the harem Paris has gone for the latest idea in veils. Worn with one of the marquise hats—those close-fitting satin or taffeta creations with spreading, winglike sides—the veil is of finest chantilly or of some silk lace. The veil is pointed and long, hanging well below the waist. It is fastened to the hat on each side, at the top of the ear, and allowed to fold softly just over or just beneath the chin. Of course the thin lace does not hide the features, and neither is it any protection, but it is new and it is quaint.

Lace and Beads.

Dinner gowns of black lace are rendered more ornate by outlining the lace pattern with small black beads.

IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL Sunday School Lesson

(By REV. P. B. FITZWATER, D. D., Teacher of English Bible in the Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.)

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LESSON FOR AUGUST 20.

SECOND RETURN FROM EXILE

LESSON TEXT—Ezra 7:1-8:36.

GOLDEN TEXT—The hand of our God is upon all them that seek him, for good.—Ezra 8:22.

REFERENCE MATERIAL—Ezra 9:1-10:17.

PRIMARY TOPIC—Ezra's Prayer for Help.

JUNIOR TOPIC—Ezra's Prayer for Help on a Journey.

INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—Ezra: Teacher and Leader.

YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—Religious Teachers: A Need and an Opportunity.

I. The Leader—Ezra (7:1-10).

1. Who he was (vv. 1-6. (1) A priest (vv. 1-5). The leader of the first company was Zerubbabel, a sort of military governor. The great need now was for a religious leader, for the people had gone far from God, as we see from the noble reforms which Ezra effected. (2) A ready scribe (v. 6). He was a teacher of the law of God.

2. His high ambition (vv. 7-10). (1) "He set his heart to seek the law of the Lord" (v. 10). He definitely set out with the noble purpose to know God's Word. To be successful in anything one must set out with a purpose. Daniel was a success because he "purposed in his heart." Ministers and Sunday-school teachers should have this set purpose. (2) He set his heart to obey the Lord (v. 10). He was not only concerned with knowing God's Word, but to obey it. God's Word cannot fully be known by the intellect; it must be experienced. The essential qualification for a teacher of the Bible, a preacher or Sunday-school teacher, is obedience to God's Word. (3) He set his heart to teach Israel God's statutes and judgments (v. 10). He not only had a love for God's Word, but a desire to implant it in the hearts of others. When one has an experiential knowledge of God's Word he longs to teach it to others.

3. His commission (7:11-26). The king Artaxerxes gave him a copy of the decree authorizing him to lead a company back to Jerusalem. He was empowered (1) to collect funds (vv. 15, 16); (2) to levy tribute (vv. 21, 22); (3) to appoint magistrates and judges (v. 25); (4) to execute penalties (v. 26). So great was the king's confidence in Ezra that he gave all these powers into his hand. For this great honor Ezra lifted his heart to God in thanksgiving. He was mainly concerned with the fact that he was to beautify the Lord's house and acknowledge that God had put this purpose into the king's heart.

II. The Company (8:1-20).

The company was small—only 1,754 males, but including women, children and servants, there were perhaps 6,000 to 7,000 people in this caravan.

III. Ezra's Prayer and Fasting (8:21-23).

The first thing he did was to seek God's guidance. Not only God's leaders, but all Christians should seek divine guidance and help in every undertaking—every new journey, every piece of new work, every business adventure, every relationship. That which we cannot invoke God's blessing upon should not be undertaken. Further, success can only be realized when God's blessing is upon us. He did not minimize the dangers attending such a journey, but he had told the king that the hand of the Lord would be upon all for good who sought him, and now he was ashamed to ask the king for a military escort to protect them from the marauding Arabs. He desired to give the king a proof of the reality of God's help, God's honor among the heathen was at stake. This was a real test of faith, but God was faithful. May every teacher and pupil in the Sunday school find this to be true!

IV. The Successful Journey (8:24-32).

God heard their prayer. The treasure entrusted to them was great. Perhaps the entire value of all the money, etc., was $5,000,000. For a weak caravan to go on a journey requiring four months through a country infested by these robber bands, carrying such an amount of money was most perilous; but Ezra knew that God was able and would protect them. Note:

1. The care and honesty (vv. 24-30). The money was weighed unto them at the start and was to be weighed when turned over to the authorities at Jerusalem. The incentive to honesty and strict accounting of the trust was that they were holy men and were entrusted with that which was holy because it belonged to God. Most exacting care should be exercised in handling the Lord's money. We should guard sacredly our trust.

2. Their safe arrival (vv. 31, 32). Some four and one-half months were required to make the journey. God proved himself to be faithful, having protected them and brought them safely to their destination.

The Sinner's Bible.

The professed Christian is the only Bible the average sinner will read and the question is, What sort of doctrine or precept is he learning from your life? That unconverted neighbor of yours is reading a chapter from your thoughts every day for "as a man thinketh, so is he"; what is your neighbor's conclusion as to your thoughts by what he sees of you practically?

Moses Prayeth for the People.

And Moses returned unto the Lord, and said, Oh, this people have sinned a great sin, and have made them gods of gold. Yet now, if thou forgive their sin—; and if not, blot me, I pray thee, out of thy book which thou hast written. And the Lord said unto Moses, Whosoever hath sinned against me, him will I blot out of my book.—Exodus 32:31-33.

Overrating Ourselves.

In the same degree that we overrate ourselves, we shall underrate others; for injustice allowed at home is not likely to be corrected abroad.—Washington Allston.

Let the Injuries Pass.

Christianity demands us to pass by injuries; it is policy to let them pass by us.—Franklin.

Offended Vanity.

Offended vanity is the great separator in social life.—A. Helps.

COMMERCIAL

Weekly Review of Trade and Market Reports.

BALTIMORE.—Wheat—No. 2 winter, spot, $1.19; No. 3 winter, spot, $1.16; No. 2 garlicky, spot, $1.14½; No. 3 garlicky, spot, $1.04½; August, $1.13⅞.

Corn—Track yellow corn, No. 2 or better, for domestic delivery, is quotable at 79c per bu. for carlots on spot. Sales included car No. 2 yellow, domestic, to arrive 79c. The market weakened early and closed at declines of 1⅝; closing prices were, contract spot, 71⅞; No. 2 spot, 73⅜.

Oats—No. 2 white, 46c asked; No. 3 white, 45½ asked.

Rye—No. 2 Western, export, spot, 87c; bag lots nearby, as to quality and condition, 85c@$1.

Millfeed—City Mills winter bran, per ton, in 100-lb. sacks, $29; Patapsco millfeed, per ton, in 100-lb. sacks, $27; white middlings, per ton, in 80-lb. cotton sacks, $39; same in 100-lb. jute sacks, $37. These quotations are jobbing prices.

Hay—Desirable qualities of new timothy and new mixed hay are selling on a basis of $16 to $18 per ton.

Straw—No. 1 tangled rye, per ton, 15.50; No. 1 wheat, $12@12.50; No. 1 oat (nominal), $12@13.

Butter—Creamery, fancy, 36c; do, choice, 34@35; do, good, 32@33; do, prints, 36@38; do, blocks, 35@37; do, nearby, 33@34; ladies, 26@27; Maryland and Penna. rolls, 23@24; Ohio rolls, 23; store packed, 23; Md., Va and Pa. dairy prints, 23@24.

Eggs—Western Md., Pa., nearby, 24c; Eastern Shore Md. and Va., 24; Western, 24; West Virginia, 23; Southern, 22.

Live Poultry—Chickens, old hens, 1½ lbs. and over, per lb., 23@24; do, do, medium, 3 to 4 lbs., per lb., 20@22; do, do white leghorns, per lb., 18@20; do, old roosters, per lb., 14; spring chickens, 2 lbs. and over, 30@32; do, 1¾ to 2 lbs., 28@30; do, 1½ lbs. and over, 27@28; do, do, 1¼ lbs. 25@26; do, small, 1¼ lbs. and less, 23@24; do, white leghorns, 2 lbs. and over, per lb., 25@26; do, 1¾ to 2 lbs., 24@25; smaller, 22@23.

Pigeons—young, per pair, 25c; do, do, old, per pair, 25.

Ducks—Young, pekins, fat, 3½ lbs. and over, 20@22c; do, puddle, 3½ lbs. and over, 19@21; do, muscovy, 3½ lbs. and over, 19@21; do, smaller and poor, 16@18.

Guinea Fowls—Young, 1½ lbs. and over, each, 60c.

Potatoes—Natives, No. 1, per 100 lbs., $1.20@1.35; No. 2, 50@75c; No. 1, per bu. bskt., 65@70; do, No. 2, per bu. bskt., 30@35; New Jersey, No. 1, per 150-lb. sacks, $2@2.25; Eastern Shore Virginia, No. 1, per brl., $1.50@2; do, No. 2, 75c@$1; Rappahannock and York River, No. 1, $1.50@1.75; do, No. 2, 75c@$1; Norfolk and North Carolina, No. 1, $1.50@1.75; do, No. 2, 75c@$1. Sweets, new, Florida, No. 1, per brl., $5@5.50; do, Rappahannock and York River, $4@4.50; do, North Carolina, No. 1, $4.50@5. Yams, fancy, bright, new, $2.50@3.

NEW YORK.—Wheat—Spot easier; No. 1 Northern spring, $1.45¼; No. 2 red winter, $1.21¼; No. 2, hard winter, $1.23¾; No. 1 Manitoba, $1.44½, and No. 2 mixed Durum, $2.25¼, c. i. f. track New York, spot.

Corn—Spot weak; No. 2 yellow and No. 2 white, 79½c, and No. 2 mixed, 79, c. i. f. New York, all rail.

Oats—Spot barely steady; No. 2 white, 45½@46c.

Hay—Quiet; No. 1, $27@29; No. 2, $25@27; No. 3, $12@20; shipping, $26@32.

Eggs—Fresh gathered extra firsts, 26@28c; do, firsts, 23½@25; New Jersey hennery white, extra fancy candled selections, 53½; New Jersey hennery, whites, uncandled extras, 46@50; State, nearby and nearby Western hennery whites, firsts to extras, 33@45; do, hennery browns, extras, 24@31; State and nearby gathered browns and mixed colors, firsts to extra, 24@31; Pacific Coast whites, extras, 40@42; do, firsts to extra firsts, 31@39.

Butter—Creamery, higher than extras, 34@34½c; creamery, extra (92 score), 33½; firsts (88 to 91 score), 30½@32½; packing stock, current make, No. 2, 24½@25.

Cheese—State, whole milk, flats, fresh, specials, 20¾@21c; do, average run, 19½@20; State, whole milk, twins, fresh, specials, 20@23¾; do, average run, 19¼.

PHILADELPHIA.—Wheat—Lower; No. 2 winter, $1.17½@1.20½; do, garlicky, $1.07@1.10.

Corn—Export lower; car lots local higher; No. 2, for export, 72½@73½c; No. 3, 71½@72½; No. 4, 69½@70¾; car lots for local trade, No. 3 yellow, 79@80½; No. 3 yellow, 78½@79½.

Oats—Lower; No. 2 white, 46½@47c; No. 3 white, 46@46¼.

LIVE STOCK

BALTIMORE. — Calves — Choice handyweight veals, per lb., 9½@10c; choice fat heavy veals, 8½@9; fair to good, 8@8½; heavy, smooth fat veals, 6@7; heavy, rough calves, 5@6.

Hogs—Straight, 10@11c; sows, as to quality, 7@8; stags and boars, 5@6; live pigs, as to size and quality, 12@15; shoats, as to size and quality, 11@12.

CHICAGO.—Bulk beef steers, $8.75@10.25; bulls and stockers about steady; calves closing strong to 25c higher; bulk butcher she stock, $5.25@7.25; canners and cutters largely, $2.85@3.75; bologna bulls mostly, $4@4.25; veal calves largely, $10.50@10.75; few best vealers around $11@11.25 to packers and upward to $11.50 to city butchers.

PITTSBURGH. — Hogs — Heavies, $8.75@9; heavy Yorkers, light, do, and pigs, $10.40@10.50.

Calves—Top, $11.50.

Must Be Well Dressed.

"She wants a new gown."

"What for?"

"She's going to sing over the radio next week and she couldn't think of appearing for all those people in a gown she has already worn twice."

Not Customary.

"That's a big sum of money to entrust to a mere boy. Why don't you send an armed guard with him so he won't be held up?"

"I suppose I ought to, but I hate to seem eccentric."

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We produce only *Quality Printing*. Whether you want an inexpensive handbill or a letterhead in colors, if you order it from us you will be sure of getting good work. We have the equipment and the "know how" that enables us to get out really good printing—printing that impresses people with the good taste of its users. That is the only kind of printing that
Pays

JOB WORK A SPECIALTY

VOL. XXXV. NO. 33.

DYE "EMBARGO" TAX APPROVED

Plea For Control as Means of National Defense

LETTER FROM WEEKS READ

Bar Over Cutlery Rates—Tariff Bill On Last Stage Prior To Passage By Senate.

Washington.—Tariff duties on dyes and other coal-tar products which are declared by opponents to be equivalent to an embargo were approved by the Senate, 38 to 23. Republicans and Democrats split on the issue, seven Republicans opposing the increased rates and five Democrats supporting it.

The Republicans who voted against the duties were Capper, Kellogg, Keyes, Lenroot, Moses, Newberry and Smoot.

The Democrats who voted for the duties were Broussard, Jones, of New Mexico, Myers, Ransdell and Shepard.

The new duties proposed by Senator Bursum, Republican, of New Mexico, are based on American, instead of foreign, valuation—an option which framers of the tariff had declared to leave to the President—and are:

"On coal-tar dye intermediates, 10½ cents per pound and 75 per cent. ad valorem, in place of the old rates of 7 cents and 50 per cent., and on finished dyes and coal-tar products 10½ cents a pound and 90 per cent., instead of 7 cents and 60 per cent.

The roll call followed a sharp debate in which Chairman Wadsworth, of the Military Committee presented a letter from Secretary Weeks urging extension of the dye-control act now in force, declaring that "no ordinary tariff can prevent the destruction, of the American dye industry, which will thereby cripple the whole organic chemical industry." He said Germany realized the predominance in organical chemical industries as a most vital means of preparedness and had formed them into one great trust which could produce dyes and similar materials very much cheaper than the Americans.

Calling attention to the fact that this was the second letter on this subject made public by Mr. Weeks, Senator Moses expressed wonder as to whether it had been written by the Secretary. He added that he knew Mr. Weeks had not written the first letter, simply signing it when it was presented to him.

Mr. Moses gave notice that he would demand a further vote on the dye question in the Senate before the passage of the Tariff Bill.

Senator Wadsworth urged the high-er rates in the interest, he said of national defense and the public health.

"I am aware," he said, "of the influences that have been brought to bear in Washington. I know perfectly well that if the German chemical cartel can once more establish its domination, the enemies of America's potential or otherwise, will rejoice."

The New York Senator declared the attack made recently on the Chemical Foundation had influenced votes in the Senate when the dye embargo provision was stricken from the tariff bill.

RAIN CHECK HIS ALIBI.

Man Held In Murder Case Shows Baseball Pass And Is Freed.

Toma River, N. J.—A baseball rain check issued at the Polo Grounds, New York, and saved from the afternoon of the day William Giberson was shot, convinced county officials that they could not connect Harry Ganun, of New York, with the killing for which Mrs. William Giberson is now under arrest. Ganun showed the pasteboard to Prosecutor Jayne, and in addition gave a satisfactory alibi for the evening hours, Mr. Jayne said.

Another development in the case came when George McGee, of Lake Hurst, told the prosecutor he had seen Giberson arguing heatedly in front of his home with two men on Sunday morning. The two men, one short and the rather tall, are believed to be the couple from whom Giberson won some money in a craps game Sunday evening, the prosecutor said.

U. S. TREATIES REGISTERED.

Geneva.—Two American treaties—that ending the state of war between the United States and Germany and the Yap agreement—have been registered with the League of Nations by Germany and Japan. The Yap treaty is the second document growing out of the Washington Conference to be filed with the League, the other one being the Chinese-Japanese Shantung accord.

The German-American treaty was one of 60 registered by Germany, who, although not a member of the League, has offered to register her diplomatic agreements.

More than three hundred treaties, including a score signed by the United States, have now been filed with the League secretariat, though the United States has acted in no case.

TO PROBE HERRIN MASSACRE.

Illinois Judge Calls Special Grand Jury.

Marion, Ill.—A summons for a special grand jury to investigate the recent mine massacre at Herrin, near here, was issued by Judge Dewitt T. Hartwell, of the Williamson County Circuit Court, to convene here Monday. It was said the special grand jury was called at the request of Attorney-General Brundage, of Illinois.

CONVICTS KIDNAP STATE JAIL WA

Sioux Falls, S. D.—Unde of a riot, which started prison tailor shop, four pr captured Warden George J of the South Dakota Stat tentiary, and escaped in t

During the fighting pr the escape Deputy Warden Muchow was seriously w with knives and a guard Berzman was badly cut.

The men with the ward his car are being pursu guards.

WOMAN CANDID MAKES RACE C

Second Primary Will Be ary in Mississipp

RIVALS RUN A CLOSE

Neither Vardaman Nor Step A Majority Of Votes Ca Woman Prevents Choice.

Jackson, Miss.—Statement from the campaign headqu former United States Senat K. Vardaman and Hubert D. leading contestants in the S primary for the Democratic S nomination, conceded that primary will be necessary to the party nominee.

Miss Belle Kearney was poor third, but she had polle votes to prevent either of th from obtaining a majority v able returns indicated.

Eugene Fly, campaign ma Mr. Stephens, issued a state ing:

"Stephens will win in th primary on September 5. received a larger vote tha receive then. About 85 per the vote cast for Miss Kea go to Stephens in the second

Newspaper returns give a total of 58,836; Stephens, 3 Miss Kearney, 16,077.

The last Senatorial pri three missing counties polle of less than 4,000 votes.

In the Congressional conte primary, B. K. Lowrey, incu the Second district, appare won by a good majority o Anderson, of Ripley; in th district Jeff Busby was main lead over Representative T and Floyd Loper, who entere less than two weeks ago, wa nip and tuck with Congress Collins in a four-sided conte Fifth district with indicatio run-off would be necessary mine the winner. Repre Percy Quinn, in the Seventh what generally was believed safe lead over Hugh V. Wa fifthe Eighth Representativ maintained the lead which h with the start of the countin W. Howie, of Jackson. In district T. Webber Wilson ning ahead of Jeff Collins fo occupied by Representative H son, who did not seek reno In the other districts the in had no opposition.

JULY FOOD PRICES

Wholesale Level Registered 31-3 Per Cent. Over Ju

Washington.—Wholesale a cost of food and other commo an upward jump during the July, retail prices averaging cent. increase, while wholes registered a gain of about 1 convinced county officials that they could not connect Harry Ganun, of New York, with the killing for which Mrs. William Giberson is now under arrest. Ganun showed the pasteboard to Prosecutor Jayne, and in addition gave a satisfactory alibi for the evening hours, Mr. Jayne said.

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